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THE Fatherland

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A Weekly

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OCTOBER 25, 1916

No. 12

MONUMENT BUILT BY GERMAN SOLDIERS SYMBOLIC OF THEIR SPIRIT

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA EDITS AN AMERICAN MAGAZINE

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The Fatherland

FAIR PLAY for GERMANY and AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Edited by George Sylvester Viereck

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HOW ENGLAND IS SCHEMING FOR PEACE

By Charles A. Collman

1. The "Gook" of the New York *Evening Post*

ON the afternoon of Friday, October 6, 1916, a tremendous slump occurred on the New York Stock Exchange. The War Babies began to crumple up. Steel Foundries lost 4¼ points; Baldwin Locomotive went down to 3⅝ points; $5.50 was lopped off every share of Bethlehem Steel; Maxwell Motors lost 3; Air Brake fell off $4.75 a share; even Steel Common was shaved $2 a share.

What had happened?

While the war stock gamblers cursed and wailed, falling over one another trying to sell out, one could hear the mournful voices of newsboys in Broad and New Streets, hawking the New York *Evening Post*, a newspaper published in the interest of England by Oswald Garrison Villard.

The Great Day had come at last. What Lloyd-George, Asquith, Winston Churchill & Co. had been predicting for the last two years, had become actuality. Germany had thrown up the sponge. Prussianism was on its knees, suing for peace.

The *Evening Post* had scored its big beat. A three-column scare head glorified the front page:

Gerard Bringing Peace Overtures from Germany
President, It Is Stated, Is to Be Asked to Use Good Offices with Belligerents
Ambassador Now on His Way Here
Important Banking Interests in New York with Foreign Connections Believe the Report

In huge, heavily leaded type the *Post* told its story:

> Germany has definitely decided to apply to President Wilson to use his good offices in suing for peace with the Allies. This was stated to-day in quarters in a position to have trustworthy information.
>
> It is understood that Ambassador James W. Gerard, who is on his way over here, will lay overtures of some kind before President Wilson within a week.
>
> A firm of bankers of prime international importance, said emphatically that Germany must be prepared to make substantial concessions to obtain peace at this time from her enemies. The general feeling among bankers in a position to know, was that the first echo from abroad would be one of protest from the Allies' side.

The other evening newspapers copied the story in their next editions. In many an English home in New York that evening, the unnaturalized British father dilated on the glorious news at the dinner table to his open-mouthed Tory offspring. The morning newspapers took up the tale, the New York *Times* at their head with a three or four-column headline.

However, Adolph S. Ochs, who also publishes the *Times* in the interest of England, and is the prime fakir of pro-British war news, was just a trifle suspicious. He felt that Mr. Villard was poaching on his preserves. This is what Ochs published:

> The president of one of the most important banking institutions in Wall Street summoned several reporters yesterday afternoon and made this announcement:
>
> "You will understand that I do not care to be quoted on the statement that I am going to make to you, and I cannot disclose the source of my information. I have learned from a source that I do not question, that Germany is ready to appeal to President Wilson to use his good offices to bring about an end to the war. Ambassador Gerard is now on his way to this country with the message. That is all that I can say about my information."

It was the anonymous banker of Wall Street again. How well I know the cowardly type, that retires into the privacy of its office, sends its stenographer away, that no witnesses may be about, and summons the newspapers reporters. "Boys, I am going to give you a good story. BUT MY NAME MUST NOT BE USED."

And he spins his yarn, which he knows is to have its effect on the stock market in the next hour, and the stupid public will be "trimmed" again.

The reporters rushed back to their offices with the big news. They are not to be blamed. They never read the foreign war news. But what are we to think of the New York editors who ran the story? Had not these editors published, only eight days before, the announcement of the German Chancellor, von Bethmann Hollweg, couched in the calm phrases of victory, that all peace talk was useless? Had they not published the fact that the Germans had put an end to Brusiloff and his expensively advertised march on Lemberg? Had they not published the fact that the "great drive" of the English and French had failed? Had they not published the fact that victorious German armies were sweeping into Roumania; that they had conquered the great fortresses of Turtukai and Silistria; that they had wrested the coveted territory of the Dobrudja from the Roumanians and smashed the 15,000 troops that had ventured to cross the Danube?

In newspaper parlance, the story of the *Evening Post* was merely a "gook."

But it was more than that. It was a secret and sinister design.

2. "Credulous Charley" Sabin, the Scapegoat of Wall Street

> Irresponsible Publicity
>
> To give utterance to a statement that profoundly affects the value of securities and concerns every branch of business, carries with it a moral responsibility that should not be evaded.
>
> No one should be unwilling to stand sponsor for the truth. The cloak of anonymity or rumor leads to gross misuse.
>
> (New York *Evening Mail*, October 7, 1916).

The above editorial typifies the attitude of the New York newspapers the next day, when they were aware that they had been made the unconscious tools of the anonymous Wall Street banker.

The Boston News Bureau, through Dow, Jones & Co., a financial news agency, announced:

> Financial people are entitled to know that President Sabin, of the Guaranty Trust Company, was the banker who summoned reporters yesterday to convey anonymously to the public the information that Germany was seeking peace through Ambassador Gerard and President Wilson.
>
> Any man of standing might anonymously do the same thing, but the Guaranty Trust Company and Mr. Sabin have a responsibility in this matter. EITHER A PUBLIC OR A PRIVATE SERVICE IS BEING PERFORMED.

Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company, is the head of the institution that engineered the scandalous $50,000,000 loan to Russia, which evoked protests from all quarters of this country. The money loaned to Russia was devoted to the purpose of arming Russian Huns, Cossacks and Tatars in warring upon the white Germanic races of Europe, from whom the greater part of our population has sprung. The bankers who made the loan lopped nearly $10,000,000 from the issue in discounts, commissions, etc., before they offered the bonds to the public. J. Pierpont Morgan was the instigator of the loan.

I quote the following interview with Mr. Sabin from the New York *American* of October 8th:

"Your name has come out as that of the bank president who said that Ambassador Gerard was bearing peace proposals from Germany," a newspaper man told him.

"I deny that emphatically," Mr. Sabin answered.

"But your name has come out publicly in print," he was told.

"The Boston News Bureau says you are representing financial and political interests."

"I represent no one but myself," Mr. Sabin shot back.

"Will you tell your source of information, Mr. Sabin?"

"Absolutely not. I never will—never!"

"It is suggested that your information has come through your business affiliations," one of the interviewers said. Mr. Sabin would make no reply to this, merely shaking his head.

"It is denied that any peace negotiations are in the air," the question persisted.

"Nevertheless, they are now going on," replied the banker firmly. "The Administration knows about it."

"But President Wilson denies knowing anything about it," he was told. "Do you take issue with the President?"

"Well," he replied, "I won't say the President knows about it, but the Administration does."

Urged to mention the names of the members of the Administration who were in possession of the information, Mr. Sabin refused to particularize.

"You are reported to have gone to J. P. Morgan's office before giving out this information. Do you represent J. P. Morgan?"

"I represent no one but myself," he repeated.

"Did you go to J. P. Morgan's office?"

"I have nothing to say."

"What was your motive in giving out the information?" he was asked.

"I have no motive," he answered.

"But you know it would have a fear effect on the market."

"I don't see how it would affect the market. There would be six months of negotiations. I know nothing about the market. How could it affect the market?"

"But you know it did affect the market," he was told.

"I don't know anything about the market," he replied.

"Didn't you know about a large operation in wheat that might be affected?"

"No, I didn't know anything about it."

"Why did you call the reporters to your office?" he was asked.

"I thought I was doing you boys a favor. Now I don't know whether I was or not."

One of the reasons why Mr. Sabin's statement on Friday was so generally credited is the prominence of the Guaranty Trust Company, of which he is the president. It has the largest deposits of any trust company in America, totaling $425,000,000.

The truth of the matter was this: J. Pierpont Morgan, only a week or so before, had gone to England. His sailing was announced the day after his departure, for Morgan no longer permits his name to appear on a passenger list. When he arrived on the other side, he found that all was not going well in England. The British Government was in a financial dilemma. The new 6% exchequer bonds had demoralized her markets and further injured her credit. The huge material losses caused by the *Zeppelin* raids were beginning to pinch. The losses of tonnage and cargoes from the *U*-boat warfare were simply unbearable. In a military sense, affairs were still worse. The recent drive by English and French troops had cost 1,000,000 men, and the dearth of recruits was being felt. Russia had fallen down again, and the entrance of Roumania into the war had been a bitter disappointment to the Entente, for it had resulted in further German conquests.

Not only the Anglo-French loan, BUT THE RUSSIAN WAR LOAN WAS IN PERIL. Morgan cabled to his office.

There was a meeting in the Morgan offices on October 6th. The situation was placed before the partners. They were informed that the leading statesmen of England realized that England could not win, but for them to make such an announcement would lead to their own ruin.

An end must come to the war at once, BUT, as the editor of THE FATHERLAND pointed out last week, ENGLAND MUST SAVE HER FACE. There must be an agitation for peace, and in order to effect this, the impression must be spread broadcast that GERMANY WAS SUING FOR PEACE.

England always works by indirection.

It was urgently necessary for the Morgan group to spread this impression abroad, because their market for the British, French and Russian bonds must be saved until the banks have been able to unload their securities upon the public.

But who was to undertake the responsibility for the step intended to influence the public mind? One man was selected—the most "ingenuous" amongst the Morgan banking group, and who was popular amongst the newspaper men.

After Mr. Sabin's discomfiture and exposure, the newspapers suddenly came out with the following story about him:

Friends of Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company, the second largest banking institution in the United States, were surprised yesterday when they learned that Mr. Sabin has recently been divorced by his wife, who, prior to her marriage to Mr. Sabin, in 1897, was Miss Mabel Whitney, of Albany. The interlocutory decree, which becomes permanent in three months, was granted by Supreme Court Justice Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck, of Kingston, who also granted to Mrs. Sabin the custody of Mr. and Mrs. Sabin's young son.

While friends of Mr. Sabin, who is the banker who gave out the interview last week in which he said that he had trustworthy information that Germany was about to seek peace through the mediation of President Wilson, were regretfully alluding to his domestic troubles, a story, also well founded, was going the rounds in Wall Street, to the effect that several Wall Street friends of Mr. Sabin had "put one over" on him by telling him the story which Mr. Sabin subsequently told to the reporters he called to his office.

Mr. Sabin is one of the best-liked men in Wall Street, and also, according to some of his friends, inclined to be a little too credulous when it comes to putting a stop to wars between nations.

This was the revenge of Wall Street. Mr. Sabin had committed the unpardonable sin—HE HAD BEEN FOUND OUT. The war stock gamblers, who had lost money through him, the newspapers which had been deceived by him, the bankers who had been compromised by him, all turned upon Sabin and rent him. They exposed his family misfortune and laughed at his "credulity."

Mr. Sabin is to be pitied. To be forty-eight years old, to have your wife divorce you and have the courts take from you your only son; to be ridiculed in the press and sneered at by your former associates—these are hard blows.

We see that the making of a highly profitable loan to Russia brings no man happiness.

And Mr. Sabin's usefulness in the Guaranty Trust Company has ended.

3. How Germany Sues for Peace

It needed no denials from Ambassador Gerard or the German Ambassador to enlighten the public as to Germany's suit for peace. Two days after the bankers of Wall Street had hoodwinked and discredited "Credulous Charley" Sabin, a German *U*-boat, this time a war vessel, the *U-53*, made history by crossing the Atlantic and arriving in Newport. A day after, this *U*-boat suddenly sank five or six vessels off the United States coast, causing a loss to her enemies of from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 in a single afternoon. The stock market slumped again, and cost the war stock gamblers the enormous loss of $500,000,000 in values in a few hours. Marine insurance rates jumped from 100 to 300 per cent. Commodity values dropped, and all transatlantic shipping was at a standstill.

And all this had been accomplished by one little German *U*-boat. That showed the world how Germany was making peace—through the economic ruin of her enemies.

But why should the newspapers have been indignant because a too credulous banker gave them a false story? Have they not been publishing stories similarly false during the last two years?

Whenever England's fortunes are at the lowest ebb, whenever she has suffered her most severe defeats, it has been her invariable custom to try to befool the neutrals from whom she must borrow money and material.

When England retired from the Dardanelles, after losing her warships and 214,000 men, she spread the story that Turkey was suing for peace.

When the Russians were driven from Lemberg, she spread the story that Hungary was suing for a separate peace.

When the Germans conquered Courland, she spread the story that Austria was seeking a separate peace.

Now that her latest hope is gone, and victorious German armies are sweeping into Roumania, she spreads the story that Germany is suing for peace.

The English mind works by indirection. Britain has been enabled to deceive the world for a time, but she is nearing the end of her resources and the end of her deceptions.

THE BIGGEST MAGAZINE STORY OF THE YEAR!

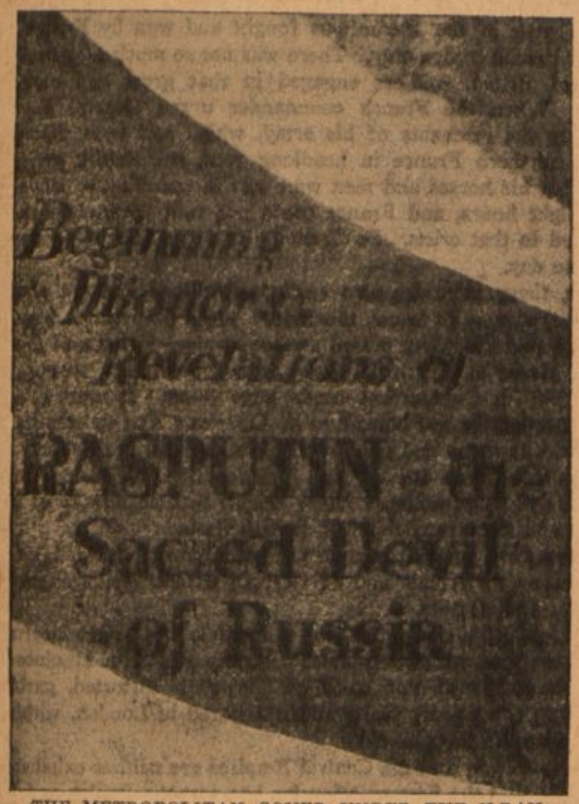
The X-Ray Turned on the *Metropolitan* Magazine Cover

IN white letters on a black background, you may see the above line on the front page of the November number of the *Metropolitan* Magazine, of which Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is an editor.

But the Big Story—where is it? We are going to tell it, and it's a good one.

The cover page of the November number of Colonel Roosevelt's magazine depicts two figures, a gloomy, beetle-browed Svengali, at whose feet sits a young woman in a gorgeous costume. Behind these two figures, a semi-circle BLACK SMUDGE runs across the page.

What is the purport of the white lettered headline? Whom do the two figures represent? You may look in vain through the pages of the *Metropolitan* for an explanation.



THE METROPOLITAN COVER UNDER THE X-RAY
Hold the cover up to the light and you will see why the Russian censor blackened the caption

But THE FATHERLAND is going to turn the X-Ray upon the *Metropolitan's* cover page. In other words, it places the page flat against a window pane and looks through it. There, underneath the BLACK SMUDGE which has been superimposed upon it, we read the following startling words:

Beginning Illiodor's Revelations of Rasputin—the Sacred Devil of Russia.

The gloomy figure on the cover page is Rasputin, the Russian peasant Monk who dominates the Czar's household and the élite of Petrograd society. The woman at his feet is the Czarina, captivated by Rasputin's spell.

In the October number of the *Metropolitan*, there was a page advertisement, headed with a half-tone of Rasputin, beneath it the following legend:

The Sacred Devil of Russia

The story of Rasputin, the Sacred Devil, as told by Illiodor, the Monk, a former disciple of Rasputin, begins in the November *Metropolitan*. It is an astounding, almost unbelievable story —nothing like it has ever appeared in the pages of an American magazine.

The Russian Court of to-day, with all its mysticism and barbaric grandeur is the background. The actors are the Czar, Czarina and the Russian Court, plunged alternatively into wild orgies of excesses or pitched to the point of insanity with religious fanaticism, and Rasputin, the soothsayer and confidant of the Czarina.

Illiodor, driven from the Russian Court, and purged of the twelfth century superstition of modern Russia, has consented to tell America in the pages of the *Metropolitan* of Rasputin's rise from the humble peasantry of Siberia to the dizzy heights of power where the Czar was putty in the able hands of an unscrupulous monk.

You will be enthralled with a wonderful narrative.

You will learn first hand the explanation and reasons for the twists and turns of history in the making and you will see Rasputin wirepulling behind the throne with Russia neck-deep in the Great War.

Begins in the November *Metropolitan*.

Query:—Why did the *Metropolitan* get *cold feet?*

Illiodor, the fugitive Russian Monk, is really in this country. He came here not long ago and went to the Metropolitan Office to

HOW THE METROPOLITAN COVER APPEARS ON THE NEWSSTANDS
Note the black smudge of the Russian censor

sell the story of his former "religious" superior. The *Metropolitan* is understood to have paid the Monk the sum of $4,000 as an initial payment, with the pledge of a far larger amount on publication.

The story of Rasputin, as written by Illiodor, is a verification of the rumors that have been circulated about the Russian Court for the last few years. The tale is incredibly disgusting, showing the depravity, degeneracy, debauchery and Slavic superstition that prevail amongst the heads of the nation that is England's closest ally in the fight for "civilization and humanity." A great part of the story is too obscene for publication.

It discloses the innate viciousness of the race to which the Morgan group in Wall Street is loaning millions, so that Russians may pursue their savage warfare on the great Germanic peoples of Europe.

When the October advertisement appeared, there was consternation in Wall Street. The bankers feared for the future market for their Russian bonds, and even for the success of the next British credit if Americans were to be enlightened as to the horrid details of the lives led by England's ally, the Russian Court. It is safe to assume that no self-respecting American would invest a dollar in Russian or British bonds after he read the story written by the Monk Illiodor.

The Russian Ambassador was hurriedly acquainted with the threatened exposé, and he made it his business to come to New York and visit the *Metropolitan* Magazine offices where Colonel Roosevelt sits enthroned. What was said and done at the conference of *Metropolitan* editors and the Russian Ambassador?

We will refrain from repeating the significant rumors. We merely point to the result:

THE BLACK SMUDGE OF THE RUSSIAN CENSOR ON THE COVER PAGE OF THE *METROPOLITAN*.

The biggest magazine story of the year has been suppressed!

P. S.—The latest information to hand is that the Monk Illiodor, on learning the facts, went to the *Metropolitan* and raised a "scene" in the offices. In order to placate him, the editor promised later to use some of his material. Will he do it?

MR. HEARST DEFIES THE BRITISH CENSOR

THE action of the British Government in ordering the British censorship to refuse the International News Service the use of both mail and cable facilities for the dispatch of news to America was excused in the fashion characteristic of the British Government.

The British Government states that the International News Service is debarred from the use of mails and cables because it has garbled and distorted the news.

The British Government not only lies, but knows that it lies.

The International News Service has been debarred from British mails and cables BECAUSE IT HAS REFUSED TO GARBLE AND DISTORT THE NEWS AS THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WANTED THE NEWS GARBLED AND DISTORTED.

The unforgivable crime of the International News Service was that it would not willingly suppress true news, garble true news, distort true news AND DISSEMINATE FALSE AND LYING NEWS to suit the British Censorship and the British Government.

Debarred from British mails and cables because we distorted news! God save the mark!

Why, there isn't ANY NEWS that reaches America by British mails or cables that has not FIRST BEEN DISTORTED OR GARBLED OR FALSIFIED by the British censors. Not a line; not a word.

What are the general views most frequently exploited by the British Government's newspaper organs in this country and held by the great mass of even intelligent Americans?

They are that Germany had secretly built up a great standing army, superior in numbers to the armies of its neighbors, by forced universal military training; that with this superior army Germany suddenly made war upon unprepared France, Russia and England; that the unprepared French armies were beaten back in the first few weeks of fighting and were almost miraculously saved by the help of the British army, which rallied at the Marne and defeated von Kluck; that after two years of heroic resistance by French and British troops in the west, Great Britain has finally completed her preparations and for the past ten weeks has been destroying the German armies in a series of great victories; and finally, that under the pressure of British arms in France and of the British naval blockade, Germany is at the point of exhaustion and "squalling" for neutral intervention and peace without total destruction.

Is this not a fair summary of most Americans' belief? We feel sure that it is.

And yet there is hardly a word that is true.

In July, 1914, just before war broke out, the French army numbered 90,000 more drilled, armed and thoroughly equipped men than did the German army. The French General Staff boasted that France had better artillery and a more effective artillery organization than did the Germans.

At the same time, the Russian army, drilled, armed and ready for the field, outnumbered the German army two and a half times—the German army numbering roughly 1,000,000 men and the Russian army 2,500,000 men.

At the same time, the British army was less than one-third the size of the German army, but the British FLEETS were twice the strength of the German fleets, and the British navy had been mobilized and every ship stored with coal and ammunition and made ready for service thirty days BEFORE Austria sent her ultimatum to Serbia.

And yet the British propagandists in England and in America have so steadily wrung the changes upon German preparedness and German militarism and allied unpreparedness and lack of militarism that they have succeeded in making most Americans believe, in the face of the facts—and of the easily ascertainable facts—that the helpless and unarmed and wholly peaceful allies were suddenly set upon by the secretly prepared and ferociously savage Germans!

As if any nation in Europe could secretly build up a huge military establishment without the knowledge of the Russians and French and English secret service agents and the full knowledge of all these Governments!

Or as if the whole world did not know for years past that Germany and France and Russia and Austria and Italy were all maintaining huge military establishments and all compelling every able-bodied male to undergo service in the army.

Now as to the rescue of France at the Marne.

The battle of the Marne was fought and won by French troops and by French troops only. There was not so much as a single regiment of British soldiers engaged in that great and momentous battle. When the French commander urged General French to bring up the remnants of his army, which had been chased clear across northern France in headlong rout, the British general replied that his horses and men were not in condition to move under forty-eight hours, and France could not wait forty-eight hours to be saved in that crisis. So France's own men moved forward and won the day.

Now, these facts are also easily ascertained and are absolutely true, yet, as you all know, the British press propaganda began that very day and has never ceased a moment since to boast of the battle of the Marne as a British victory, aided by French support.

The British Government needs huge loans. It must raise millions upon millions at home and in America. And to keep its credit good and its notes and bonds at a price it feels it absolutely necessary to make both Britain and America BELIEVE that Germany is at the point of collapse under the irresistible attacks of British armies and the stranglehold of British fleets.

So you have had pages upon pages of glowing accounts of allied victories on all fronts, and of German defeat, demoralization, exhaustion and despair.

Now, out of the plentitude of our public and secret information, we assure you, with the utmost certainty and with absolute truth, that nine-tenths of this so-called "news" is distorted, garbled or downright lying press propaganda, prepared in London, without the least regard to facts or truth.

We say to you that the Central Empires are neither exhausted nor defeated; that the Somme offensive has cost the British and French armies the loss of over half a million men, and has completely failed to break the German defense; that the Russian offensive has been stopped in its tracks with the awful loss of over one and a half million lives and the enormous exhaustion of Russia's by no means over-plentiful munitions supplies; that the Italian offensive aimed at Triest has been stopped; that the Turks have driven the much-vaunted Russian offensive in Persia, which was to relieve the British in Mesopotamia and seize Constantinople in short order, over two hundred miles in full retreat; that the allied offensive in Macedonia is a dismal failure; and that the Roumanian armies in Transylvania and the Dobrudja are being swiftly annihilated, and that within a few weeks, at most, Roumania will be as thoroughly wiped off the military map by Falkenhayn and Mackensen as was Serbia.

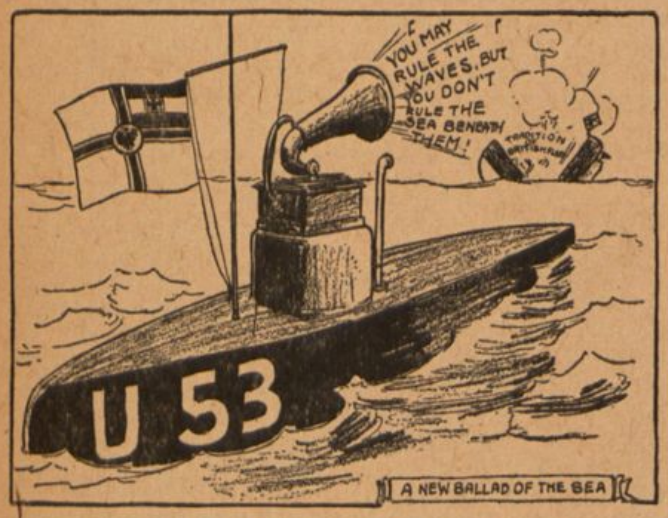
We say to you, with certain knowledge, that there is neither any shortage of man-power, of military supplies or of essential food supplies in Germany or in Austria, and that the spirit of the people and of the armies is high and confident and their purpose to fight until honorable peace is assured is absolutely and relentlessly determined. And because we will not conceal these truths and will not lie to you and deceive you for the purpose of bolstering up British shaky credit and stimulating British slow recruiting, the British Government bars the International News Service from British mail and cable facilities, and British censors mutilate every copy of the Hearst papers passing through their hands in order to keep the British people from reading the truth.—*From the N. Y. American, October* 12, 1916.

THE MILITARY SITUATION

By the Military Expert of THE FATHERLAND

IF Mr. Lloyd-George and M. Briand when delivering their speeches shortly before the opening of the Reichstag expected to frighten the German people it may be assumed that they are now experiencing a feeling of sad disappointment. The German people were quick to discover that the Entente ministers possessed nothing either in the political or the military situation with which to support the bombast of their words. The spirit of unanimity shown by the Reichstag and the spirit of confidence displayed by the public in its subscriptions to the fifth war loan was the answer of the German people to the Allies' bluster. This attitude of the German nation may be said to convey an unanimous vote of confidence to the Empire's leaders as regards their direction of the country's affairs, financial, economic, and military. In each of these three respects have the ministers of the Entente miscalculated and sober critics of the government, like Lord Bryce, in true recognition of the situation, have hastened to put a damper on the magniloquent ministerial effusions.

There can be no doubt that the military preparations for a concerted offensive on all fronts had been brought to perfection in July and that the Allies were confidently counting on a collapse of the Central Powers' defensive by October at the latest. The only thing that, in their reckoning, would be left for the German Reichstag to agree upon was acceptance of the enemies' conditions. The Reichstag with a majority of 90 per cent. of its members decided to stand by Germany's own conditions and to support the Government at whatever cost or sacrifice. This splendid confidence, the result of the strong military position of the Central Powers, will have an invigorating effect on the troops in the field and will instil them with a fresh resolution to "hold out."



In the second week of October the attacks of the enemy slackened considerably on all fronts, which means a relative strengthening of the power of resistance of the defenders. At the Somme, the pauses between the various engagements are increasing in length. This proves that the German counter-attacks, as for instance, the advance against Ablaincourt on October 14th, are growing stronger, making the bringing up of ammunition and provisions for the British and French storming columns more and more precarious. News has been received, for the first time after a fairly long interval, that the French have had to withdraw at two points despite the fact that the German cannonade has been far less severe than their own.

The Teutonic advance in Transylvania is making steady progress. It has already resulted in the occupation of a number of small towns on enemy soil. The invasion of Roumania has begun and events indicate that it will not be checked in spite of the reenforcement of the Roumanian armies by Russian troops, withdrawn from the Galician front. Still, our readers should be warned not to indulge in exaggerated hopes. A victorious march through Roumania like that of Mackensen through Serbia requires great preparations, chiefly with an eye to strategic movements. The present battle line, following as it does, more or less, the boundary mountain ranges, is favorable to the Roumanians in that it enables them to bring up reenforcements to any desired point from a central base, whereas the concentric pressure of the Central Powers has still to overcome the difficulties presented by a mountainous terrain of particular ruggedness.

Once the Carpathian passes along the southern border of Transylvania are in their hands, the Teutonic troops will have to clear the enemy out of the Iron Gate before they can think of crossing the Danube south of Turnu-Severinu. The further southward they can extend their line of operations the greater will be the danger to the Rumanian lines of retreat.

There are still other factors which may influence this part of the Balkan campaign, such as the possibility of an advance by General Sarrail from Salonica and a renewed imperilling of the Orient Railroad through the reported Russian reenforcements of the Dobrudja army. It is, therefore, too early to make any prophecies. It is safe, however, to say that the Roumanians are in dire peril which is bound to lead to a catastrophe like that of Serbia if the Allies do not put their best efforts forward to save their ally before the winter sets in.

In Galicia and Volhynia nothing of importance has happened. The Russians have come to realize that the road to Lemberg leads over Warsaw. Furthermore, it must be remembered that it is Russia in whom the Allies place their hopes of saving Roumania. Russia will, therefore, need the whole of the winter in order to prepare a new offensive, and things that are expected to happen in the interior of Russia during this winter on the one side and the doubtful prospects of the imperial loan in Russia as well as in the Allied countries on the other do not seem to entitle the Czar to any very bright expectations.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

A GOOD man to vote for in the Eleventh New Jersey district is Edward C. Brennan who is running against John J. Eagan. The latter voted to table the McLemore resolution and for the tolls repeal resolution, although his constituents favored the opposite course. Brennan is running on the Republican ticket and is a representative type of straight-out Americanism. Eagan's specialty is to twist the British lion's tail when nobody is looking, but he has a genius for keeping quiet when his voice would count.

WHEN England shut off the International News Service for refusing to submit to the censor, King George gave a fair imitation of King Canute when he commanded the ocean to flow back.

AMERICAN actors are not wanted in England, but American soldiers still find a welcome in London.

THREE weeks before election and the "hyphenate" has become the most coddled faction in all political camps.

Behind the Scenes at the Capital

(Special Correspondence of THE FATHERLAND.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 17.—Reports from the Middle West in regard to the political situation, lately, have tended to give the Republicans renewed confidence in their ability to administer a decisive defeat to the Democrats. Even Wisconsin, where Senator La Follette recently came out in favor of Wilson, the situation is said to be clearing up in favor of the Republicans, and Missouri bids fair to swing into line for Hughes by something like 30,000.

Good reports for the Republicans are coming in from Indiana, where they expect to elect two Senators, but Ohio is causing the politicians some worry. Northern Ohio is largely industrial. The labor vote is heavy, and the labor vote is largely on the fence. This vote is not out and out for Wilson; in the past it has looked to Republican tariff policies for its bread and butter. The war industry here is playing some part in influencing voters. The reflective element realizes that this industry will crumple up the day peace is declared, that while wages have advanced 10 per cent., food, clothing and rent have gone up from 30 to 50 per cent., but for the time being at least the scale is pretty evenly balanced between Wilson and Hughes. Then, too, this section has a large Progressive population which is keeping the leaders guessing, and this element in turn is fused with the German Americans who are aggrieved that Roosevelt has been allowed by the Republican managers to run riot and to wave the bloody shirt over the *Lusitania* sinking. West Virginia is now regarded as good campaign territory for the Republicans.

* * * *

The action of Dr. C. J. Hexamer in issuing a circular letter advocating the election of Hughes is regarded as a strong card for the Republicans. Dr. Hexamer speaks as an American citizen and not as president of the German American Alliance. He is unqualifiedly against Wilson, and great importance is attached to his statement. The meat of it is contained in the following passage:

> "No self-respecting American of German birth or extraction can vote for President Wilson! What, as American patriots, are we to do? It has been suggested by several of our newspapers that German Americans should entirely refrain from voting at the next Presidential election. Such a course would be childish and unpatriotic. We certainly as manly men cannot pout and sulk like punished children! It is the duty of every American citizen not only fearlessly to express his convictions, but it is also a sacred trust imposed upon him as a free American citizen that he should vote at every primary and regular election.
>
> "Others have suggested that we concentrate our vote on a certain minority party (which has not the slightest chance of winning)! This practically means the throwing away of our votes.
>
> "After much anxious thought, I have therefore decided to cast my vote for Hughes and Fairbanks. The latter has come forward in a manly defense of the much maligned 'hyphenate,' and the following declaration of Mr. Hughes rings of true Americanism." (Quoting Mr. Hughes's recent version of a true American.)

* * * *

One effect of this statement will probably be to check the talk among certain German Americans to vote for the Socialist candidate rather than for Hughes or Wilson. Such a course was at one time considered advisable in order to administer a wholesome lesson to both the old parties. But this course is now in ill favor since the Socialist candidate, Benson, has given out statements that he doesn't desire this vote, and prominent Socialists like Wm. English Walling, Chas. E. Russell, Lunn, London and others, from strong anti-German leanings have declared that Wilson is necessary for the progress of the country. If the Socialist leaders themselves are either lukewarm in support of or openly against Benson, men like Dr. Hexamer naturally regard it the height of folly for the German American element to ally itself with Socialism in one of the most important elections since Lincoln's first campaign for President.

The Socialist party leadership with the exception of one or two leaders mentioned elsewhere, is practically in the hands of the pro-British element, and is cutting a sorry figure in the campaign. Under competent leadership, impartial and uninfluenced by the European situation, bent on building up the party, and prepared to take advantage of their opportunity to exercise power for the betterment of conditions and to wield some influence toward the restoration of peace, the Socialists were expected to recruit a considerable number of deserters from the old parties; but in the judgment of men here who have been prominent in the council of the national labor body, the action of Benson, Russell, Walling and others in declaring that they scorn the support of these dissenters, has caused the party to go back on its own interests and to forfeit the opportunity of its entire career. The vote for Debs in 1912 was 897,011 out of a total of 15,031,169. It is plain that a vote cast for Benson is thrown away, and under its present guidance the party will not be able to exercise the influence that a largely increased strength at the polls would have insured it.

* * * *

From sources close to the State Department it is learned that nothing will be done in the matter of the robbery of our mails by England until after the election. Great indignation is professed over the tardy replies delivered by England and France, and the intimation is thrown out that the Administration is not satisfied with the answer to its protest, but the case will rest where it is under a vague hint that vigorous steps will be taken at some indefinite future period.

Meanwhile, the whole Atlantic coast is being patrolled by our gunboats to protect our shores from undue activity by German submarines in operating against British and foreign vessels carrying ammunition to the Allies. In other words, as soon as Germany sent her warships to this side of the ocean, the Administration bethought itself of protecting our shores, whereas beyond a mild protest against the campaign of the Allies in waters contiguous to our shores, the frequent hold-up of American coastwise vessels and the searching of such vessels for men "with German names and German characteristics," and their removal, the visit of a British cruiser in Chesapeake Bay in search of the merchant submarine *Deutschland*, and other violations of American sovereignty, left the State Department practically unmoved.

* * * *

I had a talk with a former American official who spent sometime in Germany and was aboard a neutral ship taken to Kirkwall by the English on her way to the United States.

"I never saw anything more humiliating," he said, "than the subservience of a lot of Americans who chose to forget that their country was being deliberately insulted by this act of British arrogance. Most of them seemed to think that they were receiving special distinction when their staterooms were being ransacked, their letters taken from their person, and even their German newspapers confiscated on the openly acknowledged plea that England would not permit the United States to read any phase of the German side. I had an interesting scrap book of newspaper clippings about the war which was taken away from me. Also valuable family papers relating to an estate, and my money. I asked a British officer the courtesy of mailing a letter addressed to the American Ambassador at London. He said he would take it, but would not guarantee that it would reach its destination. The other passengers were treated just as badly, yet it was actually proposed that we should invite the Englishmen to remain aboard and to be our guests at a special dinner in their honor.

"It was disgusting to see the fawning spirit of these pseudo-Americans toward men who were by every act insulting their country and its people. For the first time I began to realize the low decline reached by American patriotism when I saw Americans accept their national humiliation as a mark of honor. Even the English showed their contempt for us by the utter disregard of our personal rights, knowing full well that it would not be resented.

"Each batch of so-called Americans includes a lot of unofficial spies for the British government, who curry favor with the British officers by tipping off information to them calculated to get one of their countrymen and fellow passengers into trouble over some indiscreet word or act spoken or committed in the course of a social conversation during the voyage.

"I see that Swope, the New York *World* correspondent, who has been twice to Germany, states that the German Government is putting into effect rigorous rules for the exclusion of all foreigners. Swope's real name is Schwab. I know him. If I were in the place of the German Government he is one man I would shut out of Germany. It is dangerous for Americans in Germany to express their sympathy for the German people, as they are promptly reported by men like Swope, or Schwab, to quarters where they are exposed to all kinds of annoyances, boycott and ostracism. As I see it, we are playing a sorry part in this war, and if the Germans ever forgive us, they are more than human. I know we would remember it as long as we have remembered the Hessians." F. F. S.

JUST A REMINDER

THE munitions press, made frantic by the exploits of the *U-53*, demands the exclusion of *U*-boats from American waters. They are even willing to demand the exclusion of all warships because England, having girdled the Western hemisphere with her fortified bases, would suffer no hardship in such a case, whereas Germany would be distinctly hampered in her warfare for the freedom of the seas. The British Press Bureau grotesquely asserts that the *U*-53 is practically "blockading" American ports. To this Germany replies semi-officially that the *U*-boat is by no means impeding the innocent cargoes of neutral vessels, but is destroying only enemy ships and contraband carriers. The most crushing rejoinder to the plaint of British propagandists is contained in the letter addressed by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice on the 20th of March to the American Government. We quote the most pregnant sentences from that remarkable document:

"My Government (writes Sir Cecil—in reply to the American protest against the prowling of English warships in the immediate proximity of our harbors) have carefully studied the contents of your notes. They are impressed by the fact that no suggestion seems to be made in either of them that British cruisers enter at all within the territorial waters of the United States, and they note that, on the contrary, the effect of the notes is to take exception to proceedings of these vessels when navigating admittedly on the high seas. *The objection appears,* indeed, *to rest upon a claim to distinguish between different parts of the high seas, a claim which causes surprise to His Majesty's Government, who are unaware of the existence of any rules or principles of international law which render belligerent operations which are legitimate in one part of the high seas illegitimate in another.* Under these circumstances it appears *desirable that the position taken up by the United States Government should be more clearly defined.* I am therefore instructed to have recourse to your courtesy in order to obtain fuller information as to the precise nature and grounds of the claims which are made by your Government, as well as their extent, since my Government are most anxious to recognize to the full any claims of this nature which are well founded in law, but are *naturally unable to make a concession of what they regard as their belligerent rights.*

"The rights asserted in in this respect by the United States Government in previous wars will no doubt be conceded by the United States Government as well founded when exercised by others. *It will be in your recollection that my predecessor, Lord Lyons, complained that Rear Admiral Wilkes had ordered the vessels under his command to anchor in such a position as to control the movements of ships desiring to enter or to depart from the port of Bermuda, and that he maintained a system of cruising in the neutral waters of Bermuda in excess of his rights as a belligerent.* The charge was thus of a far more serious nature than that which the United States Government now make against His Majesty's ships. *Admiral Wilkes in his reply, which was communicated officially by Mr. Secretary of State Seward to His Majesty's Legation on January* 15, 1863, *asserted that his vessels "But maintained a system of cruising outside of the neutral waters of Bermuda in and under our rights as a belligerent."* It is clear, therefore, that *this officer of the United States Government considered that his proceedings were fully justified so long as he could maintain that they had been restricted to the very practice of which the United States Government now complain,* though resorted to in a far less aggravated form by His Majesty's ships, and of which they appear actually to desire to impugn the legality.

"I venture to enclose herewith extracts from the official records of the United States Navy in the War of the Rebellion which will illustrate the practice followed in that war by the United States ships when conducting belligerent operations in the neighborhood of neutral territory.

"In this connection I may be permitted to point out that the number of enemy merchant ships now sheltered in harbors of the United States make it necessary for His Majesty's Government to maintain their cruisers in a position where they can have the best chance of capturing these ships if they should attempt to escape."

What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Now that the shoe pinches John Bull we trust that Uncle Sam will not hesitate to step on his toes. We hope, in any case, that our State Deparment will not by force of habit bend down to polish his boots.

Thoughts of a "GENTLY HAZED" AMERICAN

HAS anybody heard what was done with the money taken in by the Allied Bazaar and who got it? And is Joseph H. Choate still a director of that hyphenate institution, the German American Insurance Company?

NORMAN HAPGOOD is a statesman of distinguished failures.

HAS anybody heard of Lustgarten and his legion of 10,000 hyphenates lately?

HAPGOOD wishes he had never met State Senator Keller, of Illinois.

WHEN President Wilson spoke of professional German Americans he was probably thinking of State Senator Keller, of Illinois.

WHAT has become of William Jennings Bryan? We seem to remember that he was once considered to be a very effective campaigner.

THE re-election of Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, is conceded by both parties. It pays to be right.

T. R. came; he saw; but alas, he did not conquer.

AS for Bacon. The last we heard of him was that he had jumped from the fire into the frying pan.

THE New York *Times* war expert is extremely irritated by Roumania's welching on his bet that her entrance into the dance of death would spell the end of the Central Powers, Roumania probably didn't have time to read the *Times's* prediction.

THE end of the European conflict will see a lot of American war experts looking for jobs.

THERE will also be a choice assortment of "small nations" looking for England—with a club.

THE hyphenate is not desired, but his vote is welcome.

ACCORDING to some people, the way to show you are an American is to vote against your convictions.

KING CONSTANTINE probably is unwilling to sacrifice "poor little Greece" on the altar of humanity until England completes its census of "the millions who escape conscription," as Lloyd-George puts it.

NORMAN PRINCE, the American aviator is dead. We will not say that Secretary Lansing is responsible for his death. But last year THE FATHERLAND requested the State Department to intern Prince and several other Americans of his corps, who had returned to this country on furlough. To have done so would have been in accordance with sound international law. Mr. Lansing, however, ruled otherwise. By this time most of the members of the "American" contingent of the French aviation service are dead. These young men enlisted solely for the fun in the game of war. They callously killed German soldiers who were defending their country's life with their blood. In the end they had to pay for their murderous sport.

EDITORIALS

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 25, 1916

WANTED—A NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

ENGLAND has barred the International News Service, because England still regards truth as unconditional contraband. England is right in taking this attitude, for the truth is fatal to her schemes. If the full truth of England's defeats and England's lawless disregard of all international conventions were universally known, she would have few friends in this country except in the editorial rooms of her subsidized publications. Even in England the scales are falling from the eyes of men of intellect and discernment. Bernard Shaw was never humbugged by Sir Edward Grey. H. G. Wells, on the other hand, was fooled by the lies manufactured in London, but his mind was too keen not to penetrate at last to the truth. In his new book, "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," we find a very much changed Mr. Wells, a Wells disposed to be just even to the adversaries of his country.

In this country the majority of editors was deceived by the British propaganda. William Randolph Hearst, however, like Bernard Shaw, refused to be bamboozled and refused to be bribed. Neither pro-British nor pro-German, his newspapers and his news service told nothing but the truth. England is in deadly terror of *Zeppelins* and submarines, but she fears Mr. Hearst even more. Her heavy investments in American newspapers are rendered valueless by the fact that Mr. Hearst's powerful organs persisted in publishing the news without regard for our own Anglomen and the impending bankruptcy of Great Britain.

England struck at Mr. Hearst because he failed to submit to the impudence of her censor, because he upheld American rights against British aggression, because his fearless course cut clean through her web of deceit. But England struck at the wrong man. Mr. Hearst is not Mr. Lansing. Mr. Hearst strikes back. Like a sudden stroke of lightning, like the flash of a lantern in the dark, England's desperate condition is revealed by her frantic attempt to suppress the news.

"England," wrote the martyred grandfather of the present Mayor of New York, in an English jail, "holds the ear of the world. She can pour into it what tale she will." England's control of the ear of the world depends on her control of the news services of the world. Germany recognized too late the baleful consequences of permitting Great Britain to color the world's news, or she would have built up a wireless system an hundredfold more extensive than Sayville. It is not conceivable that Mr. Hearst and the five hundred newspapers in his combination will ever again depend even in a limited measure on the tainted news distributed via London.

Baited by Great Britain, Mr. Hearst will no doubt bend his matchless energy to building up an all-American news service fed by an all-American cable and an all-American wireless. He should have the co-operation of the Central Powers and of all neutrals who have suffered by British aggression. While we may be politically independent of Great Britain, our press still lean too much upon the "motherland." The stupidity of the British censor will lead to a new Declaration of Independence from Great Britain by the American press. The Central Powers are lost to her already. Before long England will hold no longer the ear of America. She will no longer hold the ear of the world.

THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR

THE King of Roumania vainly clamors for help. He implores the Allies, through an interview in the London *Times*, not to abandon his country to the fate of Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro. The King of Roumania, false to his oath, false to his friends, will find little sympathy in the world. The way of the transgressor is hard. Much as we commiserate with the sufferings of others, we cannot but feel that the punishment of Roumania is just. She should have known that England invariably deserts her friends, as she has deserted the three small nations that have been wiped off the map. England is almost equally unkind to neutrals. Greece is suffering at her hands just as Denmark suffered in the days of Napoleon. The only countries whom England evidently never dares to attack are those of her enemies. If Roumania had joined the Central Powers, as she was bound to do by treaty, she would now have no reason to bend the knee in futile appeals to her overlords in Paris and London.

ENGLAND FLOUTS OUR PROTEST

THE English reply to our protest against the looting of our mails is an undisguised challenge to the American Government. The note admits in principle but denies in practice the contentions of the United States. The long and short of it is that Great Britain will continue to divert American mails into English harbors, that she will continue to steal our trade secrets and to pilfer even the money orders that we may send to Europe. She will respect neither our flag nor the immunity of the mails guaranteed by international law. Her attitude is shared by her fellow lawbreaker, France. We are to collect money for French war orphans, but the Republic of France insists upon abstracting with thievish fingers the contents of our mail bags.

At the same time Lord Robert Cecil served notice upon the United States that England might consider the Anglo-American Commerce and Navigation treaty as a scrap of paper during the war. The Blacklist reply, which may arrive before this number is in the hands of our readers, is also in the negative. Misinformed by the British Embassy as to the American sentiment, Great Britain flagrantly tramples upon our rights in the belief that sympathy with the Allies among the people and in high places will excuse any offense on her part.

It seems that for once Great Britain's calculations will be woefully upset. According to the International News Service, refusal of clearance papers to British ships under the Thomas Amendment in retaliation against British aggressions upon the commerce and the sovereignty of the United States is under serious consideration by President Wilson. According to the popular organ of the Administration, the New York *World*, a high Administration official characterized Lord Roberts's statement as "insolent."

Incidentally it appears that the first protest on the mails was followed by a second in July. The second protest was never published. The Government has now exhausted all diplomatic means at its disposal. We believe that active measures for the defense of American rights will be taken at once. If no immediate action is taken we should be forced to the regretful conclusion that no action is intended at all, that whenever British and American interests collide, Mr. Lansing obediently hauls down the Stars and Stripes.

The final test of the Wilson Administration and its final opportunity is at hand. If Mr. Wilson fails to avail himself of this opportunity, we shall turn with renewed interest to the emphatic, if somewhat delayed, pronouncement of Justice Hughes in his Philadelphia speech:

> "We do not propose to tolerate any improper interference with American mails, or with legitimate commercial intercourse.
>
> "No American who is exercising only American rights shall be put on any blacklist by any foreign nation.
>
> "We propose to protect American lives, American property and American trade according to our rights under international law."

EVERY VOTER MUST DO HIS DUTY

THIS is the time for those who desire to have a voice in the shaping of American policies and in determining the complexion of the next Congress to exercise their duties as citizens by registering and enrolling in such States where this is required. As Mr. Schrader pointed out in one of his Washington letters, the change of anywhere from 26 to 500 votes would in several instances have changed the electoral vote of whole States and in other instances have decided the election. The besetting sin of many German Americans is a phlegmatic disposition to let the other fellow do the work of campaigning. If the other fellow does the work he will also reap the benefit, and he will dictate the policies to which all others must submit. The balance of power rests with the independent voters. In various States the season of registration is still on. If you do not go to your registration place and have your name entered on the lists you cannot vote in November, and if you are too indifferent to vote you are not a good American citizen and your influence will be nil. Pay no attention to the statement that if you enroll under the symbol of one party you cannot vote for men whose names are printed under another party symbol. You can register and enroll as a Democrat and vote for a Republican, and you can enroll as a Republican and vote for a Democrat. Do your duty and have no regrets when the general result is announced. All mankind hates a quitter. Fight for your rights, and the only effective way to fight for them is to perform your duty at the polls. Moreover, don't stand back when you are called on to help your cause in the campaign. Turn out with the rest, attend meetings and rallies, and make your presence and your wishes known. Everybody will respect you for it.

THE N. Y. *HERALD* AGAIN BREAKS THE LAW

THE President of the United States has done right in placing a naval officer on duty in the New York *Herald* wireless station. The function of this official is to prevent the forwarding of unneutral messages to ships at sea. The New York *Herald* in its desire to aid the Allies openly broke the Federal neutrality laws and sent out wireless messages to incoming British ships warning them

against the *U*-53. This gross breach of neutrality is one of the most flagrant that has recently come to our attention. Once before the New York *Herald* was found guilty of breaking the Federal statutes and fined $30,000. Now it should be punished again for its insolent defiance of the law of the land.

The Government, however, did not stop at this single violation of American neutrality. It went much further and sent naval officers to take charge of the Seagate station, Telefunken station, the National Electric Signalling Company's Brooklyn station, and all local wireless plants.

President Wilson is to be commended for his promptness in suppressing this evil.

QUESTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

JUST as important as the election of the President is the election of fit men to represent us in Congress. The next Congress will have to solve some of the most momentous questions which have ever taxed the patriotism and brains of the legislative branch of our government. How do your congressional candidates stand on the issues of the day? A Michigan organization effectively discovered the measure of the men who were running for office in its district by compelling an answer to the following three questions:

1. What position would you, if elected, take regarding the black-list placed upon American business men and business interests by a foreign power?
2. What position would you, if elected, take regarding the violation of our mail service to and from neutral countries?
3. Would you, if elected, do all in your power to safeguard the supply of foodstuffs, especially grain and flour, in this country by placing an embargo on the export of said foodstuffs?

Make the candidate in your district answer these questions before voting for him. If he cannot satisfactorily answer them he is not your man.

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We offer subject to advance in price

Imperial German Government 5% Bonds

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at the rate of $170.—for each 1000 Marks

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There Is a Reason!!

These stockholders, for the most part, invested in the shares of the companies when the mines they represented were in a developing state.

The Kingman Zinc Mining Company, of which I am President, and in which I invested my own money and the money of relatives and friends for the purpose of finding out whether or not it was of commercial importance, continued to show such results in ZINC, GOLD and SILVER values, that I determined to raise sufficient capital to erect a mill upon the property and for further development work, by selling stock to those that desire to make money.

So far, over 350 conservative investors have responded to the publicity I have given the subject and I consider that a good omen, and that I will have no difficulty in raising the capital necessary.

The Present Status of the Kingman Zinc Mine Is As Follows:

The Kingman Zinc Mine is located in the zinc zone of northwestern Arizona, where successful zinc producing mines are located and producing millions of dollars.

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I am the President of the Company, and a practical mining man of twenty years' experience. I would not ask a cent from the investing public if I were not sure I had a mine worthy of the consideration of any investor, whether man or woman, wage-earner or capitalist.

I consider the stock I am now offering at 25 cents per share, par value $1.00, will prove a valuable investment in the very near future.

I am no promoter, just a plain every-day man who has made prospecting and mining his business for the past twenty years.

I have reached what I consider the goal of my life's ambition, the PRESENT KINGMAN ZINC MINE, and I want your financial aid to put a mill on the property and get the mine into the monthly dividend class where it rightly belongs. Shares in the Kingman Zinc Mine, and a chance to participate in the profits of a COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, PRODUCING ZINC MINE, is out of the ordinary offering and one that should pay you handsome monthly profits.

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You have an OPPORTUNITY to purchase the stock NOW, TODAY, at 25 CENTS A SHARE. Write for particulars of how you can buy the stock on the payment plan, and get further PROOF and FACTS of the money-making opportunity you have in this investment. **B. X. DAWSON, Pres.**
Kingman Zinc Mining Co., 17th Floor, 505 5th Ave., N. Y.

Fill Out and Mail Today

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Please send me further particulars and advise me how I can secure an interest in the zinc property mentioned above. It is understood that the investment is good, I might invest $_____ This implies no obligation on my part.
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T. F. 8-30

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MAIL BOX

Impossible 30. Do not put your money in the mining stock. I do not think you would get it back.

F. H., Baltimore. The company has had nothing to do with the war loan.

D., New Orleans, La. I regret to say that the firm with whom you dealt has involved itself in trouble through the Emma Copper speculation and according to my latest information, I fear it will be impossible to obtain satisfaction from them.

It is very dangerous to do business with curb market brokers unless you have accurate information regarding their reliability.

M., New York City. You have paid a very high price for your Emerson Motors shares, a price higher than they have been selling on the curb market. The company intrinsically is a sound corporation, but I have no faith in any immediate future for the common shares. I would advise you to watch the New York papers and keep track of the curb market on Emerson Motors and sell out at any time when you see a profit.

Z., Seattle, Wash. The Germania Life Insurance Company of Union Square, New York City, is a very strong concern and I can recommend it most highly. It is too bad that the dividends on the Metropolitan Life policies have been reduced, still I would advise your sons to remain in the company since it is a very strong one notwithstanding its losses.

K., Oklahoma City. The three companies concerning which you inquire have not participated in the war loan.

Wm. R., San Francisco, Cal.—The prospects of the South America Land & Cattle Company, as outlined in their prospectus, are very encouraging. However, so

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far as public records go as to the management and financing of the enterprise, it is impossible for me to base any opinion as to its value as an investment. To me, in its present state, it is a gamble, more or less.

The company, under the laws, was not permitted to buy any of the Anglo-French bonds, but it keeps about $5,000,000 of its policyholders' savings on deposit with the National Bank of Commerce, Bankers Trust Company and Equitable Trust Company.

These three institutions are part of the Morgan group, and participate in all the Morgan underwritings. Funds thus deposited are used by the Morgan group in making the huge loans to Russia, France and England.

R., Cheltenham, Pa.—With regard to your inquiries concerning motor stocks, I cannot advice the purchase of Emerson Motors common shares. The enterprise is a good one in itself, but since there is a large block of preferred stock ahead of it, the common stock does not look good to me.

As for Metropolitan Motors, I know nothing about the company.

Grant, Hupp and Willys-Overland are good investments.

You are wise in eschewing such mining stocks as you mention.

S., Toledo, O.—The banking house of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne is of the highest standing, and you may rest assured that they will send such funds as are entrusted to them to the proper authorities in Germany.

Mrs. J. N., Providence.—Both of the savings institutions are quite safe, but they are managed by men who are bitterly pro-Ally. If you invested in German war bonds you could probably sell your receipts but the market would not be advantageous until after the war is over, when you could readily sell them.

C. F., Salt Lake City, Utah.—The Missouri Life is not interested in the war loans.

F. C. M., N. B., Conn.—The insurance company concerning which you inquire has not subscribed to the war loans.

G. E. L., P. I.—No. 1.—The savings bank is probably safe, but a mail business of this nature is not sound banking. I would advise you to send savings to the German Savings Bank, Fourteenth Street, New York, where you will obtain the same rate of interest and enjoy perfect security for your funds.

No. 2.—I would not advise you to buy mining stocks from the company.

W. L., Gloversville, N. Y.—The North American Company and Brooklyn Rapid Transit shares are both very good investments, especially the latter.

E. K., Los Angeles.—The Prudential did not subscribe to the Allied War Loan and is a neutral company. It is not connected with the Morgan banking group nor did it insure Canadian soldiers.

H. F. K., Cincinnati.—There are no records available as to the value of the typesetting machine you mention.

F., Columbus, O.—The Marconi Telegraph Co. of America stock has declined since the war, owing to the loss of that source of its earnings derived from the Transatlantic steamship trade. I would advise you to hold on to your shares until after the war when the value of the stock will undoubtedly advance.

S., Providence, R. I.—The prospects for profits by the various voting machine companies that are organized do not look bright. There may be a future in store for such concerns, but I would not advise you to place money in them at the present time.

E., Buffalo, N. Y.—From an examination of the statement issued by the Todd Shipyards Corporation, I see that the estimates of future earnings are based on the returns for the year ended Decem-

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ber 31, 1915. Now 1915 and 1916 have been exceptional years in shipbuilding and repairing industries, owing to the losses inflicted on the Allies by the *U*-boat campaign, which has driven the cost of tonnage from $50 to $175 per ton. As an investor I would rather base my estimates for the future earnings of the stock on the figures given as the average for the four years ended December 31st, 1915. There we see that, even including the banner year of 1915, the four year average amounts to $1,260,000, as against the estimated average for 1916 of $3,000,000.

But the new corporation is issuing also a large new short term loan, in the shape of gold notes amounting to $3,000,000, paying the high rate of 6%. This adds an annual charge of $180,000 against the earnings.

The concern is a well-established and undoubtedly well-conducted one. But on the basis for the old earnings, it has in the past earned little more than 5% after payment of such charges as will now be placed upon the property, including the same proportion of sinking fund charges. I do not like the short term financing proposition, and while the stock will always preserve a good value, I fear that dividends cannot always be maintained in lean years sure to come.

A. B., Chicago, writes to THE FATHERLAND as follows:

"It occurs to me that you would do a great service to all the readers of your valuable paper if you would publish a list of English and Canadian merchandise sold in the United States. Also a list of English insurance companies and other English concerns doing business in the United States.

"Your readers could then easily follow the slogan of our beloved President, 'America First.' And when buying merchandise or taking out insurance, they could consult the list and satisfy themselves whether they are patronizing home industries. So far as the English firms are concerned, they at the same time would avoid embarrassment, since your readers would not molest them with lending them their money, as such a transaction in the eyes of the British

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Government is considered trading with the enemy."

The point of our correspondent is well taken. THE FATHERLAND, on March 1, 1916, published a full list of the English and Canadian insurance companies doing business in the United States. As concerns the mercantile firms doing business here, an indication was given of the nature of their products and manufactures that are sold in American markets. Readers of THE FATHERLAND must judge for themselves concerning the goods they buy. It behooves them not to patronize British goods. The nature of such goods is easily ascertainable.

In the meantime A. B. and others who have written letters to us on the same subject are to be congratulated on their sense of the perceptions of things. If all German Americans and all Americans who sympathize with the German cause—and their name as we have reason to know is legion—will follow the same policy, the British interests will soon be made to succumb.

F. H., Munising, Mich.—In answer to your inquiry as to Princess Motor stock, the company's circular gives no information whatever concerning the finances, the condition of the balance sheet, or of the persons interested in the concern. It may be the best managed property in the United States, but it appears to me that if the company solicits public investments in its shares, it should first enlighten prospective investors as to the safety of their capital and the prospect of profits. It will not do to publish figures of the great earnings of General Motors, Maxwell Motors and other companies. The question that concerns you is, What is the prospect for Princess Motors? The company is said to be in its third year, but there is no mention of dividends. Why should you pay par value for shares that are evidently paying nothing? I do not see that there is any inducement for an investor to put his money in them.

The copper stocks you are considering are not going properties. You are merely taking a chance. If you were to buy Utah Copper, Chino Copper, or Ray Copper, you would be more certain of getting returns on your money.

The life saving device, of which you send blue prints, may ultimately be successful, but you are very far away from any returns on your investment. In your case I would think first of the safety of my capital. You appear to me willing to place your money in the ventures of other men. Yet you must realize that you are in no position to keep track of the management of such ventures. You will do much better, and have more in the end, if you invest what funds you may accumulate in standard issues that have a free market and issue detailed statements as to their operations. Buy one or more shares of Great Northern Railroad Preferred; or Southern Pacific Railroad. Buy one or more bonds in denominations of $100, such as Norfolk & Western First Consolidated Fours of 1996, or American Telephone & Telegraph convertible 4½% bonds of 1933. Here you will have the assurance that your money will always be safe, and your dividends or interest will come to you regularly. You will have securities that you can sell any day in the year, if you need the money. You will have invested your money in properties in which many of the largest fortunes of the country are invested.

I think the New York Curb, as a rule, will give you good advice. I will be pleased to advise you on any such matters as these, any time you write.

W. E., San Francisco, Cal.—The four insurance companies concerning which you inquire are quite neutral and they are strong and substantial concerns. I would not advise you to make any change. They are all of them American companies, free from Morgan influence.

S., Hendersonville, N. C.—With regard to your check, I would advise you to request the savings bank in Charleston to instruct the National City Bank to have the check cancelled, and to return the money to the savings bank in your name. The cancellation will have to be made by wireless in all probability, and will entail some small cost, but it will facilitate the return of your money in short order.

In sending a check, your money was at no time in peril, since the check could not be cashed unless it reached the proper hands.

I am informed by the Transatlantic Trust Company, No. 67 William street, New York, that all money remittances sent by them by mail to Germany or Austria-Hungary up to and including July 15, 1916, have arrived safely on the other side. All money remittances sent by wireless up to and including September 2, 1916, have safely arrived. The company is in receipt of wireless advices to that effect.

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THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Edited by
GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

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